Question	Answer
12.	By the ∠ Add. Post., $m\angle ATB = 40°$. $m\angle BAT = 40°$ by the Alt. Int. ∡s Thm. $\angle ATB \cong \angle BAT$ by def. of ≅. Since $\angle ABT$ is isosc. by the Converse of the Isosc. △ Thm., $BT = BA = 2.4$ mi.
13.	69°
15.	130° or 172°
17.	92
19.	26
21.	It is given that $\triangle ABC$ is isosc $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$, P is the mdpt. of $\overline{AB}$, and Q is the mdpt. of $\overline{AC}$. By the Mdpt. Formula, the coords. of P are (a, b), and the coords. of Q are $(3a, b)$ By the Dist. Formula, $PC = QB = \sqrt{9a^2 + b^2}$, so $\overline{PC} \cong \overline{QB}$ by the def. of ≅.
28.	$m\angle 1 = 58^\circ$; $m\angle 2 = 64^\circ$; $m\angle 3 = 122^\circ$
30.	It is given that $\triangle ABC$ is isosc. $\overline{BA} \cong \overline{BC}$, and X is the mdpt. of $\overline{AC}$. Assign the coords. $A(0, 2a)$, $B(0, 0)$ and $C(2a, 0)$. By the Mdpt. Formula, the coords. of X are (a, a). By the Dist. Formula, $AX = XB = XC = a\sqrt{2}$. So $\triangle AXB \cong \triangle CXB$ by SSS.